Page. Co	Pare. Co
Amascinents 9 Amascinents 10 Business Nelicos 4 Business Nelicos 4 Business Nelicos 9 Duyucerd Notices 9 Duyucerd Notices 9 Duyucerd Notices 9 Excurators 9 Excurators 9 Enterpear Auv a 6 Financial 7 Grates and Fenders 9 Heicus 9 Lastractors 6	6 Miscellaneons. 10 6 Miscellaneons. 10 1 Marriagres and Doaths 5 6 New Publications. 6 6 Preposats. 6 6 Real Estate. 9 6 Savings Ramis. 9 6 Situations wasted. 9 6 Special Notices. 5 7 Stemmorats and R. R. 6 7 Summer Resorts. 9 7 Trachers. 6 7 Trachers. 7 7 Trachers. 9 7 Trachers. 9 7 Trachers. 9

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TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Earl Spencer unveiled the Queen's portrait in Belfast yesterday. - Madame Patti has signed a contract to sing in America next season. - The fiftieth birthday of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon was celebrated. —— The steamship America made the fastest eastward voyage. William O'Brien, M. P., was fined £500 for contempt of court.

Congress.-The Senate passed the Utah bill. House ordered further conference on the Post Office Appropriation bill; attempts to have co sidered two contested election cases unsuccessful; consideration of Thurman Amendment bill begun.

Dome-tic.-The New-York Democratic State Convention adopted a short platform, instructed nominated Judges Andrews and the Court of Appeals; a canvass of the delegates shows 41 for Cleveland to 31 against him. - Harvard defeated Columbia in the race on the Thames, === L largely attended Blaine and Logan ratification meeting was held in Baltimore. ____ Bishop Simpson died. ___ Democratic Conventions were held in Louisiana, Georgia, Michigan and Colorado. === The Vermont Republican Convention met.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Sidney Dillon resigned the presidency of the Union Pacific Railroad, and was succeeded by Charles Francis Adams, jr., yesterday. = Judge Brown gave an opinion on extradition laws. === Park Commissioners discussed tramps and seats. === The yacht race around Long Island was concluded. - New-York Driving Club held its opening meeting. The Long Island Railroad celebrated its semicentennial. ___ The Master Plumbers' Associa tion ordered a lock-out, === Commencement exercises were held at Seton Hall College, s. W. Sibley comm' tted suicide. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 84.99 cents = Stocks generally were dull and drooping and closed unsettled.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate slightly cooler, clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 90°; lowest, 68°;

Persons leaving town for the season, and sum-Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, with or without Sunday paper, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1.35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Mr. George Bliss appeared before the Springer Committee yesterday. His testimony will be found to contain some interesting features. Possibly it will cast a gloom over the anti-Blaine people.

Just at present the liability of a bank's stockholders is a subject that possesses peculiar interest to a great many people. A telegram from Trenton presents the gist of the opinion which the Chancellor of New-Jersey has rendered touching the liability of the stockhold ers of the unfortunate City Bank of Jersey City.

Poor Cleveland! Elected by nearly 200,000 majority, backed by the Manning machine and a regiment of office-holders, and yet developing so much unpopularity that his friends did not dare to ask the Convention to instruct for him. We shouldn't wonder if Mr. Flower would feel encouraged to continue his fight for the nomination.

We reproduce in our columns to-day sundry extracts from English newspapers in regard to the nomination of Mr. Blaine. They just decline to condone him, so they do. He isn't much of a diplomat, he runs with the machine, and he's the biggest Jingo on the Western Continent-with several organs of John Bull yet to be heard from. It remains to be seen whether or not Mr. Blaine will apologize.

Once again the Eastern-bound record for ocean steamers has been beaten. The name of the champion "greyhound of the Atlantic"is the America of the National Line. She made the trip from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in six days, fourteen hours and eighteen minutes. For the benefit of those who may like to compare her time with that of the crack steamers | loyalty, he met the best expectations. History | Every year the Commencement oratory is the

of the other lines we publish a table this morning giving the necessary figures.

The Democrats of Louisiana have the cowardice of their lack of convictions. Their State Convention that met at Baton Rouge yesterday placed the pitiful Ohio straddle in their platform. That is, they favor " a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the Government economically administered and so adjusted in application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage production and industries at home, and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies," If Baruum were to offer a prize of \$500 for the solution of the meaning of these words he never would be called upon to pay over the money.

In the course of his speech on taking the chair of the Democratic State Convention yesterday, Mr. Smith asserted that "the Democratic party by its earnest advocacy of retrenchment and reform in the National and State Government has retained all its former strength and gained many new recruits." Mr. Smith was a member of the Democratic Legislature of 1883. That body was so "earnest" in its "advocacy of reform and retrenchment" that it created a large number of new salaried offices, and ran up the tax rate from 2.45 mills to 3.25 mills. Mr. Smith would have done better to have confined his remarks to such general topics as Thomas Jefferson and centralization.

NEW-YORK TO LEAD AGAIN. Our advices from Saratoga show that the New-York delegation to the Democratic National Convention will practically be for Cleve According to the latest trustworthy figures, forty-one members of the delegation are for him, five for Flower, seventeen are anti-Cleveland, while nine are non-committal or unpledged. This gives Cleveland the majority of the delegates, and since the delegates are instructed to vote as a unit for the choice of the majority, it results in making him the nominee of the New-York Democracy for the Presidency. Nevertheless, the fact that the convention did not instruct for him is a confession of his weakness and the strength of the opposition. Mr. Cleveland would be quite acceptable, it is said, to the persons who call themselves Independents. He would also be entirely acceptable, we are able to add, to the Republicans in this State and throughout the country, who propose to elect Mr. Blaine in any case, but could not desire a smoother road than the nomition of Governor Cleveland would open to them. This statement is made with full understanding that the Democrats will think it insincere. We trust they may con-tinue of that opinion until they have made Governor Cleveland their candidate.

It does not seem timely, however, to discuss the qualifications of Mr. Cleveland very extensively at present. That he was a citizen of no he made a reasonably good record as Mayor of Buffalo, was by accident elected Governor with a phenomenal majority, and has done some good things in that office, all the world knows. If the Democratic party thinks these sufficient reason for nominating him to the Presidency of the United States, we shall have ample time to discuss the issues thus presented. Just now it is appropriate to remark that he takes a prominent position, not because people know and approve his opinions, but because people do not know anything about his opinions on questions of National policy, or whether he has any.

Not long ago Mr. Morrison and his associates in the House would have pronounced it utterly impossible that they should favor, or even patiently tolerate, the selection of a candidate because his position on the tariff was unknown. They would have said, at that time, and with truth, that it would be up such a candidate than to nominate Mr. Chicago to vote as a unit, and re- pected the pluck of the Carlisle Democrats to carry them beyond the threshold of a Nationa Convention. When a Free Trader comes to consider seriously whether he will surrender his convictions or try to carry New-York with them, he is tolerably sure to pack away his convictions in camphor, for possible future use.

Whether the Governor's position, on that and other questions, really is unknown, or only unknown to some Democrats, we leave them to decide. Quite recently a strong indorsement of the Governor by Professor Perry was published, in which the adherents of British ideas were assured that Governor Cleveland was "fully "abreast of Carlisle, Morrison and other reform "leaders," and one might ask with curiosity, If so, how has he kept his light under a bush-"el all this time ?" But the fact stands that, if nominated at all, he will owe his nomination to careful concealment, not merely of his opinions, but of the fact that he has any, on questions of National importance.

The Democratic party put up a New-York candidate, nominally from New-Jersey, in 1864; New-York candidates in 1868, 1872 and 1876, and a New-York candidate nominally from Pennsylvania in 1880. They carried New-York in 1868 and 1876. The brilliant series of defeats, it seems, encourages them to try the game again.

AFRAID TO TOUCH THE TARIFF. The Democratic State Convention of 1884 is a weak-kneed as the Democratic State Convention of 1883 proved itself to be. Last year's convention was so dreadfully afraid of the tariff that it actually adopted a platform in which that overshadowing issue was not even alluded to. This year's convention, inheriting the fear and feebleness of its predecessor, resorts to the same miserable trick. It also runs away from the tariff. A resolution on the subject was considered by the Platform Committee, only to be voted down by an emphatic majority. The com mittee decided not to insert any tariff plank in the platform; and the convention, standing by its milk and water committee, adopted the platform as reported.

It is humiliating to reflect that the Democratic party has fallen so low that its representatives in the chief State in the Union are not above making such an exhibition of themselves. New-York Democracy gives the country to understand that it has no views on the tariff-at least none that it is willing to submit to the judgment of intelligent men. "Resolve that when it comes to the tariff we sneak," says the New-York Democratic State Convention. Incompetency and cowardice can go no further. And yet there are people who seriously ad-

vocate a Democratic restoration. GOVERNOR BUCKINGHAM. Yesterday Connecticut honored herself by doing honor to the memory of one of the most worthy of her, illustrious sons, her war Governor Buckingham. His statue, which has been set up in the Capitol at Hartford, was unveiled | cal instruction of the most tangibly valuable with appropriate ceremonies. Buckingham was, in the finest sense of the term, a patriot. His public career was characterized by unstinted devotion to the public weal. His services to his State and his country were large and unselfish. Coming to the executive chair at a time when there was urgent need that its all occupations, all arduous callings, are more

Governors numbering among its members such names as Morgan, of New-York; Andrew, of Massachusetts; and Morton, of Indiana.

The Capitol at Hartford is a commodious structure, and Connecticut cannot do better from time to time than to remember other favorite sons as she has remembered Buckingham. Every such statue is an object lesson in pure and practical patriotism, a repuke to low living, an incitement to clarified ambition. Some of these days it may occur to Connecticut that it is a cause of reproach to her that nowhere within her borders is there a memorial of that great son of hers,

Whose soul goes marching on. John Brown first saw the light of day in the Nutmeg State. Would not his statue look well in the corridor of the Capitol at Hartford?

TOO LATE FOR DODGING. Democrats of almost every sort and shade, in talking of the Presidential question, show great anxiety as to the platform. "The party will die, if it turns the cold shoulder to tariff reform," says one. "The party must face sure defeat, if it utters any nonsense about tariff for revenue," says another. But what an amazing thing it is, if we look at it, that a party should really suppose its belated professions could have any weight against its long-estab-

lished record. The Democratic record cuts both ways. The party has abundantly demonstrated its strong leaning toward free trade. But it has also demonstrated its utter incapacity to frame, and its want of courage to adopt, a tariff in accord with the will of its majority. It has disgusted friends of American industry, because it has continually threatened change, and struggled to tear down the tariff, and kept industry under the harrow of uncertainty by its threats and struggles. At the same time, it has disgusted honest Free Traders by its readiness to promise what it knew it could not perform, by its incapacity, and by its lack of courage when brought to the test. Its past record on the tariff question is the worst that it could possibly have, for it gains no confidence from anybody, but has convinced American industry that, if it ever dares, the Democratic party will be its

Having this sort of record, the Democratic party now hopes to mend it, one way or the other, by a promise and a nomination. One would suppose that any man, even the dullest, must see the impossibility of this. Promises the party has made before, by the cartload, Not one has it ever kept. At the last important State election it promised the wool-growers of Ohio to restore the old duties on wool. But when Mr. Converse offered such a measure nearly all the Democratic members voted against it, and at a later day four-fifths of them voted for a bill to reduce the duties still further. On the other hand, at the last Presidenconsideration or influence a short time ago, that | tial election the Democratic party promised a tariff for revenue only. With a great majority in the House, it has not dared to offer a bill to keep that promise, nor has it been able to command a majority for the miserable piece of political trickery that it did propose. Promises from such a party are worthless. It will be judged by its record, and justly.

Neither can the party gain anything by the nomination of candidates of either opinion. Let us suppose, for instance, that the party nominates Mr. Carlisle himself, or Mr. Bayard, and that Mr. Randall supports him. Is it not at once apparent that we have a trick or a trade to deal with? Either Mr. Carlisle has secretly pledged himself to abstain from effort for free trade, or Mr. Randall has privately agreed to cease defence of protection; who can tell which? The predicament would be no better if Mr. Randall should be nominated, and Mr. Carlisle or Mr. Bayard should support him, or more disgraceful to the party to put if some politicai "What Is It" should be named, and supported by both wings. The dishonesty Randall himself. But we have never ex- of the performance would be apparent, at the outset, and then the party would be judged wits record, as before,

No matter what platform the Democrats may adopt, no matter what candidates they may select, they are going to be judged by their record. How that will help them they can guess when they recall the last month of the campaign of 1880.

COMMENCEMENT SUGGESTIONS.

In the orations and annual addresses now being delivered before many collegiate bodies by men who, after passing through the college course, have tested their training by sharp fricion with the world, there are to be found hints and suggestions, and sometimes criticisms, which possess more than a passing interest and significance. In this year's Commencement oratory there is perceptible a more than common anxiety and doubt as to whether the lines upon which the higher education has been arranged are altogether the best adapted to pro duce the result sought. Two addresses particu larly may be cited as bearing, in very different ways, upon this question, namely, that of Chauncey M. Depew at Rutgers College, and that of W. I. Chamberlain at Adelbert College. Mr. Depew complains that the tendency of the time is to demand only such education as can most rapidly be made to yield results in moneymaking. "Speed," he says, "is the virtue and vice of our generation. We demand that morning glories and century plants shall submit to the same conditions and flower with equal frequency. In the struggle for money lie the danger and difficulties which now "threaten liberal culture. Precept and example impel only to those studies which can easily be made practically available." On the other hand, Mr. Chamberlain insists upon more practical instruction in the college course. He says: "The points of contact between the student and the actual in after life should be made as many, not as few, as possible. Our country and our age demand that we lop off non-essentials and make more rational the instruction in the studies of the old curriculum." And he wants better instruction in political science and ethics.

In some points Mr. Chamberlain's address is a commentary upon parts of Mr. Depew's. He sees things from a different point of view. But both these speakers, and several others at this Commencement season, express a doubt as to the compatibility of the college training with the demands of practical life. Mr. Depew deprecates the materialism which seeks to make practical all education. Mr. Chamberlain is for adapting the colleges to the tendencies of the age. But both appear to agree that there is a line of demarcation between college training and the requisites for real life. If this is so, however, it does not prove anything. For to demonstrate the need of change it is necessary first to establish the superiority of the material theory, and that is a difficult matter to determine. The idea that all education should be in the line of practikind is characteristic of our time, but not therefore necessarily true. The idea that college training in some way unfits men for practical life is also characteristic of the age, but is demonstrably untrue. The simple fact is that all departments of active life, all professions, occupant should be filled with wisdom and and more filled by men of college training.

will assign him a place in that group of war produce of alumni who have won distinction, fame, fortune, in varied fields of effort, and who are living proofs of the facility with which the college man and active life assimilate.

The forebedings about the higher education are really without any solid foundation. The methods, the subjects, the courses generally, of most of our colleges, are being steadily carried forward and upward. The progress in those institutions is increasing, and there can be no serious question as to the immense superiority of the results over those of a quarter of a century ago. As to the question of practicability, the pressure of current thought insures a sufficiency of that, and we may easily have too much of it. But the colleges of to-day are certainly turning out better equipped men and women than ever before, and these men and women do not, as some people seem to think, form classes apart, but at once mingle with the active world, and in most instances speedily attest the usefulness of a liberal education by acquiring practical knowledge with an ease which greatly hastens their material progress. And that culture of the imagination which is sometimes unwisely depreciated often becomes in mature life the one refuge against an absorption in material pursuits so complete as to threaten to be destructive of intellectual discipline and development.

SAVING THE HARBOR FOR COMMERCE, The magnificent harbor of this port has already suffered serious injury. It was once the boast of deep-sea navigators that vessels of any size could move to and fro, arrive and depart, at almost any stage of the tide. But now many of the great transatlantic steamships cannot cross the Sandy Hook bar except at high water. This is due to shealing from refuse illegally lumped within the limits of the harbor.

The local authorities having failed to prevent the dumping of dredgings and the throwing overboard of ashes and other refuse from vessels, appealed to the Legislature for more stringent measures. The inspectors of the Pilot Board have frequently detected dredgers damping in the channel between Governor's Island and Brooklyn, on the Jersey flats, in Gowanus Bay, in the Kills, in the Narrows close under the walls of Fort Lafayette, and in the lower bay. In most cases the Commissioners have failed to secure conviction and punishment, because of the inadequacy of the State law. An amendment which was asked for was passed by the Legislature, but Governor Cleveland killed it, and our commercial interests must now look to Congress for relief.

The formation of shoals and the marked decrease in the depth of water in some of the important channels in the lower bay have become serious matters to commerce that the North Atlantic Steam Traffic Conference, which includes the leading transatlantic steam lines, requested Mayor Edson to direct an examination by his aid, Commander Henry C. Taylor, of the United States Navy. The soundings made by Commander Taylor indicated the formation of shoals in the lower bay, and showed in Gedney's Channel a depth of water of only 23 feet, against 25 feet in 1881. The two causes for this shoaling he assumed to be the encroachment of wharves and bulkheads and other works upon both rivers, and the promiscuous dumping of refuse in the water adjacent to the bar at Sandy Hook.

It is admitted that one great difficulty in the way of improvement lies in the triple jurisdic ion over the harbor. The New-York State lin runs below Governor's Island; New-Jersey embraces the Raritan River and Prince's Bay and the waters south of Staten Island, and the jurisdiction of the Federal Government comprehends all the waters of the lower bay and Sandy Hook. New-Jersey by her Legislature, New-York by her Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies, and the North Atlantic Conference by a memorial, have appealed to Congress for a law that will give the Federal Government absolute control of the harbor. This proposition was presented to Congress by Hon, S. S. Cox, and added as an amendment to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Mr. Cox made an able and an exhaustive plea for its adoption. There is every reason of public policy for making such a change, and no sound argument can be brought against it.

Now comes M. Pasteur with the hot weather and denies that he has discovered any cure for hydrophobia. He says, through Dr. Roux, in a letter to a citizen of New-York, that he has "simply announced that the virus of hydrophobia can b obtained in various degrees of virulence, and, furthermore, that dogs can be made proof against the disease by inoculating them with the virus care fully selected and obtained by a certain process. He concludes: "It is well understood that for the present, at least, the idea of protecting men against hydrophobia by inoculation is entirely out of the question." So that report, as frequently happens, has been altogether " too previous" in this matter, and after all it is only the possibility of inoculating dogs for hydrophobia that has been ascertained. Of course if all dogs could be inoculated the same and would be reached as if all men were inoculated. but the practicability of general canine inoculation is so remote that the discovery of M. Pasteur, as now explained, does not hold out much hope of eradicating the disease. As his researches are not concluded, however, he may yet discover a method of protection more applicable and trustworthy than has yet been reached.

Nast's anti-Blaine cartoon in the current number of Harper's Weekly is unhappy in conception and weak in execution. If it has any significance it means that the Republicans who have bolted the ticket that was fairly and squarely nominated at hicago as the outcome of district representation cherish the lofty purpose of stabbing the party to death. This, of course, with a view to its preserva tion, and by way of impressing upon the minds of the majority the exceeding sinfulness of not bowing to the will of the minority. The cartoon-in which a picture of Mr. Blaine is introduced that looks bout as much like him as it does like the Sistine Madonna-reveals with great frankness the animating purpose of the bolters. If they can stand it, the rest of us certainly can.

Experiments in the explosion of heavy dynamite charges in actual contact with iron targets representing a section of ironclad armor, made recently at Washington, appear to indicate that the high explosives, at all events when fired in this way, are not capable of producing anything like the destructive effects which result from the impact of a conical steel shot projected from a rifled cannon of large calibre with ordinary powder. Whether dynamite charges projected from the new gun by compressed air would operate more effectively is another question, which must be left for experiment to determine. In the experiments referred to, however, progressive charges of dynamite, ranging from five to seventy-five pounds each, and aggregating 265 pounds, are said to have left a not very strong iron target practically uninjured. This would seem to settle the futility of employing the method here tested for exploding dynamite against naval armor.

In the course of the year quite a number of losses occur through the careless leaving open of water aucets on floors below which valuable and perishable goods are stored. It is impossible to make sure that there will be no such forgetfulness where the ordinary faucets are employed, but it is quite possible to use faucets which cannot be left turned on, even by the most negligent persons. Automatic faucets, or faucets with springs which shut off the water as soon as the hand is removed from them, are easily procurable, and such faucets alone ought to be used in the upper stories of all buildings, and especially of buildings the lower stories of which are

occupied as stores. If storekeepers would insist that their landlords take this simple and by no means expensive precaution, there can be no doubt that many thousands of dollars would be saved annually.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

THE CLASSES WHOM CONEY ISLAND ATTRACTS Charles E. Loew, Iron Steamboat Co. - The prospects for this season at Coney Island are better than usual. Already we are carrying numbers of passengers, and I am glad to say of a much better class than was the case last year. All our old people seem to be coming back to us. I imagine the depression in the business circles of the community is probably doing us more good than harm. Many people have either to put off their usual country or sea shore visit altogether or else defer it till later in the sesson. They must have some fresh air, and so they run down to the island. Some of them send the children down nearly every day even when they cannot or do not care to go themselves. I begin my Long Branch trips shortly and shall be a busy man all summer.

BLAINE STRONG IN NEW-JERSEY Thomas T. Kinney, proprietor of The Newark Duily Advertiser.—The nomination of James G. Blaine is a strong one for New-Jersey, as he is remarkably popular in this State with the Republicans. The members of the party throughout the State are aroused, and the campaign will be a very lively one. Our chances for earrying New-Jersey for the Republican ticket are very promising, and if we fail it will not be for a lack of energy or party spirit. A " ZOO " NEEDED IN NEW-YORK.

Superintendent Conkling, Central Park Menagerie. am off to Europe in a few days and shall be absent about While I am away I shall visit most of the logical establishments in Europe and pick up any auggestions which I may be able to utilize here. The uble is that with the meagre yearly appropriation I eccive I am unable to do half what I should like toward making this a really valuable and interesting collection. I cannot help wondering why some of our rich citizens do not form a society akin to the London Zoological Soc.ety. The city I am sure would lease them grounds at a nominal rental. The London society has an income of many thousand dollars yearly. One of the parks in the upper part of the city might be taken. It is absurd to supp that it would depreciate the value of property in the d, as has been claimed. Some of the loveliest esidences in London are in the Regent's Park, where the

IRISH VOTES FOR BLAINE.

Salem H. Wales, Park Commissioner.-I met a very comment Irish-American of this city the other day and we naturally began discussing the political situation. Said he: "You know I have always voted the Democratic ticket, but this year I have openly worked for Blaine and shall work for him till he is elected. I am forming clubs of my countrymen and Blaine will command a large Irish vote." This I believe to be the truth. The whole laboring class are opposed for one thing to free trade, as they think it will recuit in the importation of what they term "pauper labor." This, added to the feeling that Blaine's sympathics are anti-British, will influence a large class in his favor.

HOW GOOD BUILDING LAWS ARE DEFEATED. William P. Esterbrook, Inspector of Buildings.-I have tried three years in succession to get the present building laws amended so that both the builders and occupants of houses in this city shall be protected, but there has been a job put up every year by the speculators and politicians o defeat an honest measure. The bill which was passed by the Legislature this year contained many improvements on the present law, but it was loaded down with some obnable provisions which were introduced for the benefit of some real-estate owners who wish to build onses too cheaply for safety. Under the circumstances I was not surprised that the Governor refused to sign the

BLAINE'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE. General Joseph C. Jackson, Republican.—Every day in this city the Blaine prospects grow brighter and brighter, and I have not the least doubt but that he will be elected. A great deal will depend upon Blaine's letter of acceptance. If it is conservative in tone it will do everything to reassure the business men of this community.

BASS FISHERMEN GETTING READY. Vom Hofe, fishing tackle.—In a week or so the principal clubs to which New-York fishermen belong will open. There are the Pasque Island Club, the Cuttyhunk Club the Squibnocket Club, all of which have their houses and fishing grounds on Vineyard Sound. They fish chiefly for bass and take fish often of from fifty to sixty pour weight. A bass outfit costs at least \$125. A split bam-boo rod costs \$30 and a reel costs \$50, but it is necessary to have two recis anyhow. Some fishermen have four, and I am just putting up an outst which will cost \$400. Last week I sent off five members of the Restigouche Salmon Fishing Club. A salmon outfit costs about \$200, of which the rod takes \$75, the reel \$40 or \$50, and the two dozen files \$15 or \$20. Salmon fishing is an expensive and ardnous sport. There is more fun to the average man in bass-fishing and it is better suited to elderly men.

DEMOCRATIC INABILITY TO GOVERN. William A Booth, president of the Third National Bank. -Am I going to vote for Blaine! Why, certainly! The ople who are talking about not doing so must consider that they are practically voting for the Democratic candidate. The Democrats have been trying to secure control of this country for twenty-four years and when they obtain an opportunity, they show their inability to govern. I do not believe any scandal about Mr. Blaine and think he will make a good, progressive President. Consider me a Republican and a Blaine man.

THE NEW SCHOOL OF DRAMATIC ART. Fronklin H. Sargent, dramatic director Madison Square Theore. The walls of the new Lyceum Theatre are rising rapidly, and the School of Dramatic Art will positively open on the 1st of November next. The stage may not be completely finished and furnished till a month later, but we hope to give the opening performance about Christmas. Steele Mackaye will not only assist me by becoming one of my professors, but will bring some of his unpils, and I have some hope that he will write a play for our inauguration. Thave already received very many applications from would-be students. Many of these I am compelled to reject, as I make some innate promise and ability an essential condition of admission to my classes. As to the theatre itself, we have modified our original intention and shall let it to professional actors occasionally, but they will be the foremost in the profession only. Madame Modjeska will be among the first who will ap pear there. She also kindly talks of giving a performance for the benefit of the school. . . . There is one thing I want to insist upon. This is not an amateur school Rather is it a school for actors, novices they may be, but real actors and actresses. I have already on my books the names of three actresses who are now playing leading parts, and who are all of them well-known.

REASONS FOR SUPPORTING THE TICKET. S. J. Williams, banker.-The Republican party will have my carnest support, because it has done more to ad vance the business and commercial interests of the country, not forgetting all interests, than any other party. had another choice than Mr. Blaine for President, but I am often obliged to sacrifice my personal desires in busi ness without feeling that I am crushed to powder, and I yield in this case to the expressed wishes of a majority of the party. I can conceive of no greater folly than that of men who go into a great council of the party and then refuse to abide by its decisions. They simply kick against the pricks.

PERSONAL

The Oxford testimonial fund to Mr. "Tom" Hughes ow amounts to \$9,000, of which \$8,500 will be devoted o founding a "Hughes Scholarship," tenable by a co-

Senator-elect J. B. Eustis, of Louisiana, sailed for Enrope on the Servia, yesterday, accompanied by his son, a boy of fourteen. Marie Taglioni received many rich gifts of gems and

gold from monarchs and nobles, but the treasure she prized most was a little brooch of lead made of a bullet which wounded her son in the Franco-Prussian war. The late Michael Thomas Bass, of England, left a personal estate valued at more than \$9,150,000. Charles

Reade's personal estate amounted to less than \$60,000, and he directed that none of it be sold at public auction, as he considered that, "though common, a brutal and heartless practice." The half-length life-size painting of Robert Browning by his son represents the poet wearing his searlet dooter's gown as an Honorary Fellow of Balliol, and seated

in one of the old carved Italian chairs shown in the engraving of his wife's drawing-room at Florence, with a place of tapestry bearing the Medici arms hanging on the wall behind him. One of the fairest scions of all the Habsburg stock is the Austrian Archduchess Marie Valerie-" the little woman," as she is familiarly called by her relatives and the loyal

Viennese. She is being carefully educated, and the loyal Viennese. She is being carefully educated, and closely resembles her talented mother in many physical and mental traits. In Vienna she is popular with all classes, as she goes about the streets and in the parks and gardens simply dreased and with only a single attendant, while in all benevolent works, particularly those for the good of children, her interest is active and unceasing.

The Rev. Samuel M. Gould, for twenty-five years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Norristown, Penn., nembers Mr. Blaine very well as a young man when they sat at the same table at the Portland hotel at which both boarded. Mr. Blaine was then Editor of The

Portland Advertisor, to which Mr. Gould was a regula contributor, and he was, says Mr. Gould as reported in The Philadelphia Times, a tender husband and father and a courteous, affable man in ordinary intercourse. He a courteous, affable man in ordinary intercourse. He was a constant and indefatigable reader and often came into the public during-room with a bock in his hand. His memory was wonderful, he could repeat whole pages from his favorite authors without shipping a word. He was thoughtful and kind to the members of his staff and others who worked on the newspaper, and showed a friendly appreciation of their literary efforts, often calling Mr. Gould's attention to articles written by the latter that had been copied into other newspapers.

Washington, June 18, Justice Miller, of the United

WASHINGTON, June 18. - Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, left Washington to-day, with his family, for a summer trip over the Northern Pacific Railroad to Oregon and Washington Territory, and will pos-sibly go as far as Alaska.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Colonel Plympton, chalrman of the Massachusetis Democratic State Committee, is disgusted at the prospect that the disgruntled foes of Mr. Blaine will come out openly for the Democratic nominees. "Why," says Col-onel Plympton, "I left the Republicans just to get rid of those people, and if they are coming into the Democratia party with the purpose of dictating its nomination, I shall feel like getting out."

Reading Mr. Tilden's solemn declaration that he has constantly assured everyone who has spoken to him on the subject that he would not accept the nomination by the light of a hundred positive assurances to the contrary, The Churleston News and Courier reaches the con clusion that somebody has been lying. "Both Mr. Tilden and Mr. Randall, for example," says the Southern journal, "cannot have told the truth on this subject, and our inclination is to believe Mr. Tilden."

Congressman Hewitt, of Alabama, not New-York, says that there is a very large protective tariff element in his State and that the Free Traders would not be willing to force the tariff question as a great issue of the campaign. He thinks the platform will declare for a tariff for revenue, without the "only." Judge Thurman is his first choice and General Slocum his second.

Our Democratic brethren are not saying as much as they were about marplots and traitors and wolves within the fold. They agree with Mr. Richard Swiveller that now is a proper time to fan the sinking fiame of hilarity with the wing of friendship. But Mr. Watterson is still on dack and prepared to discharge a broadside on the slightest provocation.

Dr. H. M. Starkloff, of St. Louis, an independent German Republican, well known throughout the country as the presiding officer of the North American Turner band for three successive years, declares that he is as heartily for Blaine as he was for Garfield and feels sure that he will be elected by a splendid majority. "I see no good reason," says Dr. Starkloff, "why I or other Germans of the same opinion as myself on the questions of the day should go over into the camp of the Democrats and vote

There is some curiosity to know who will compose the orps of hallelujah lasses which will be sent by the Salvaion Army of Independent Free Traders to capture the Democratic Convention.

In his so-called letter of acceptance General Butler assures the Greenback Committee that he has received their announcement with "deep sensibility," and that upon this contestation I am with you;" but singularly ough he omits to say that he accepts the nomination. Can it be that the wily old reformer is prepared to throw the Greenbackers over at Chicago, if need be?

A member of the Confederate Cabinet is quoted as obectms strongly to Bayard's nomination and as repeating Mr. Blaine's remark: "The North will never support a copperhead." The rebel minister adds: "The Repub cans can swallow Mahone, and probably might vote for him, but Mahone wore the garb of a soldier, as did the rest of us, and he followed his flag. Bayard was in the enemy's country, and that is the difference. It will not

THE TALK OF THE DAT.

The Chicago papers say that that city needs more rison accommodations.

Venturesome people from this State who penetrate the wilds of Brooklyn wonder that citizens of a place credited with so much intelligence suffer the foul and dangerous craft that ply the East River to carry them to and fro daily.—{Newark Advertiser.

The World says that Cleveland and Hoadly are "Mani-

fest Destiny." This is hardly correct. They may be Destiny but they are hardly big enough to be very manifest. Six clergymen in Charlestown, Mass., preached from the text "Am I my brother's keeper t" last Sunday. In England, where lithographed sermons are regularly bought and sold, it would be understood that they had

all been served by the same dealer; but in this country the coincidence is rather strange. An æsthetic young man of Boston is having Wagner's ousle arranged for the accordion. Send him out to the

Great American Desert. Congressman Ochiltree is a man of Asfatto exuberance. Here is a cross section of one of his speeches the other day: "Nine-tenths of my constituents for the past twelve years have been entertained with a tropical fertility of promise, and a Sahara sterility of performance, by the Government engineers."

"Why would Grover Cleveland make a good President?" asks the frivolous Hartford Post. Because, dear, because he weighs 250 pounds. Cease this childish inquisitiveness.—Philadelphia Press.

The Nashville American said a few days ago that if the National Democratic Convention at Chicago should adopt a revenue reform platform, Tennessee would vote for Biatne. When Mr. Henry Watterson saw this he was filled with wrath, and declared that The Nashville American was only a low-down Republican sheet anyhow. As for Tennessee, it was going to put itself "in line with the National Democracy." Probably the line will be serpentine.

For Carl Schurz to denounce a political campaign as a "scramble for office" is to take a liberty with his own political career which possesses an air of oddity.—[Chi-cago Evening Journal. "Massachusetta Tariff Reform League" was the

printed heading on the letter-paper on the back of which the official list of the Boston Committee of Independents, who visited New-York on Tuesday, was printed, and fur nished to the representatives of the press. This may be only a straw, but even through such a straw it is possible to sample the milk in the cocoanut.

"Oscar Fingal O'Flaherty Wilde" is the way dizzy Os-car signed his marriage certificate. The Fingals and O'Flahertys are not responsible.—[Philadelphia Press. A few weeks ago the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elira, said that under certain circumstances suicide was justifiable, and now he has come out against Blaine.

Massachusetta is the hotbed of the Bolters, and a few

of them have been shouting their belief that Massa-chusetts will go Democratic this fall. The Sun of yesterday told them that this is all nonsense, and rather broadly intimated that they are suffering from the disease know as "big head."

Now is the time of year when the newly fledged gradu-ate hesitates between becoming an editor right off or go-ing as waiter in a summer hotel.—Boston Post.

A Boston man asks, " Would it not better comport with the dignity of Charles Francis Adams, jr., to spend his time trying to increase the revenue of the Union Pacific Railroad rather than trying to decrease the votes of the Republican party 1 When Union Pacific was above par, he told the Boston public that he had personally examined it and it was all right. Thousands have lost their fortunes by relying on his word and judgment in that matter, and are less likely to take his advice now on a subject he knows less about."

"Oulda" says "all great men are the happiest in stormy waters." Oulda's wrong. Some great men are happiest when surrounded with champagne, and not a drop of water—stormy or otherwise—within reach.—(Nor-ristown Herald.

It is said that borers are killing a great many of the pine trees of North Carolina.

Ticket for The New-York Evening Post: For President-D. H. Chamberlain, late of South Caro

na. For Vice-President--Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois. Platform : Piatform:

1. To the pure, all things are pure.

2. To us all things are pure.

Hencely, etc., etc.—[Philadelphia Press.

The "roller coaster" is the latest thing out-out to Cincinnati. It will probably get to Coney Island before the season is over,

Nast's pencil has lost its cunning. His picture in the Journal of Civilication is neither bright, ribaid, sharp, provoking or offensive. It is simply stupid.—[Cincianate Inc.] The Macon Telegraph and Messenger, and Colone Albert R. Lamar will probably resume his old position as Editor. It is stated in The Atlanta

Constitution that the management has probably considered it best to return to the individuality that Colone Lamar gave the paper. Celonel Alexander's idea was to put sugar in the ink. Colonel Lamar's to spike the int with the vinegar. The recent frosts have ruined the cranberry crop is

The Rev. Robert Laird Collier, who writes letters from London to American papers, doesn't like church music in this country. He says: "When one has become accustomed to the dignity and suitableness of the music used in the English church, and sung, as it always is, by male quoirs of perfect training, our American church music, for the most part, is simply an offence. It is intolerable. It is unendurable."